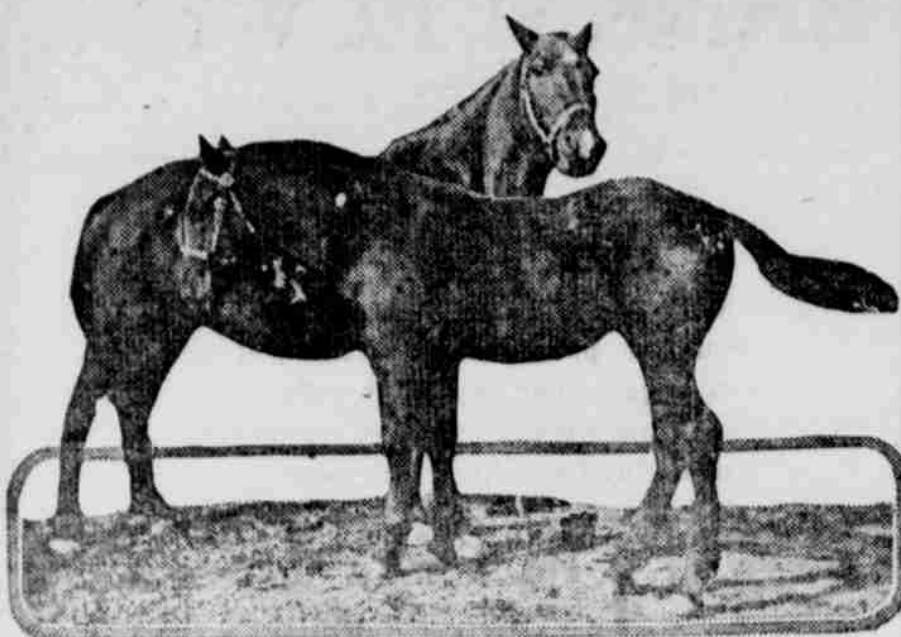


## JUDICIOUS MANAGEMENT OF FALL COLTS



Excellent Types of Farm Animals.

(BY W. M. KELLY.)

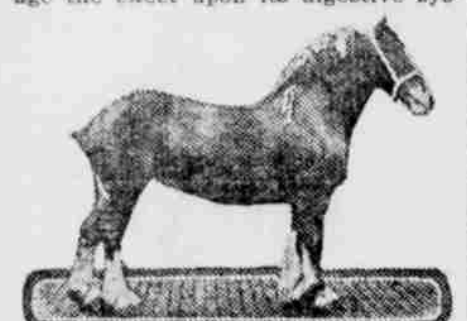
There are many reasons why the practice of breeding the farm mares for fall colts should prove advantageous; however, very few farmers have made it a success.

To be sure a mare can rear her foal very nicely during the winter and if she fails to get with foal in the spring there is no good reason why she should be allowed to miss the whole year, but as a general thing the spring colts pay best.

Spring is the natural season for mares to bring forth their young. This is not the most important reason, but we all know that grass is the best food for young foals, that is, of course when properly supplemented with grain.

In the winter when fed dry roughage the effect upon its digestive sys-

tem is far inferior to that of grass, and too, there is the question of plenty of exercise and sunshine.



English Champion Shire.

Colts need plenty of exercise and sunshine to build up strong muscles and sinews. In the cold weather he is kept in the stable most of the time. Kept confined in a stall during the winter his feet are sure to grow crooked unless intelligent care is taken of them.

In the summer the natural wear and tear of traveling about the pasture keeps his feet in ideal shape so that a very little attention is required to keep them of the right length.

As a general thing the milk that a mare gives during the winter is of rather an uncertain quality. The amount of milk a mare produces is not large, even on grass. In the winter when she is fed dry roughage and grain her production is very small. Of course this can be supplemented by the milk of a cow but the feeding of cow's milk to young foals is a matter

which requires the most painstaking care and even then the results are not always satisfactory.

Still another advantage of rearing spring colts is the fact that weaning period comes when the mare is naturally going dry.

Horses, like other domestic animals, are highly artificial products. However, the greatest success is attained by raising them as nearly as possible in their natural state. Plenty of green grass, sunshine, exercise and the added milk production of the mare are the principal reasons why spring foals are best.

On the other hand, many farmers who advocate breeding for fall colts, claim that they can get better service out of their mares during the spring's work. On my own farm I have never been able to see much in this claim.

Grain harvesting are fully as hard work as plowing and cultivating. Any fair-minded man will agree that hauling a corn binder when the temperature is around 90 degrees is no suitable work for brood mares that are heavy with foal. No matter what season of the year, common sense must be exercised in the care and handling of work mares that are heavy with foal if one is to succeed in raising good colts.

It does not require a great deal of skill to raise a fall colt if good sense is exercised in the process. If the foal is shut up in a tight stall and compelled to stand on manure and filth it is sure to produce unsoundness at the very beginning.

If your mares fail in the fall plan to provide plenty of room for the foals to run about and pick bits of food here and there as they please. Give them a little cow's milk and encourage them to eat when they please. Allow them to run about even if the weather is quite cold and snappy.

Feed the mares plenty of milk-making foods such as carrots, mangels, ground oats and wheat bran. Good care and plenty of good food and exercise will bring the colt through to grass in fine shape.

Then, when he is turned out to pasture feed him a small ration of dry roughage until the grass becomes dry and hard. Grain may profitably be fed all summer but the hay feeding may be safely discontinued after the grass becomes hardened.

## QUESTION OF DEEP PLOWING DISCUSSED

Some Very Striking Increases in Production Have Been Secured by Method.

(By E. J. KINNEY, Kentucky Experiment Station.)

During the last few years some very striking increases in production have been secured by plowing very deeply. On the strength of this a number of authorities are advocating deep plowing for the south. They advise from eight to as much as sixteen inches deep. It seems somewhat dangerous to the orthodox man to give such general advice as this until we have more experimental data to confirm its value. It is undoubtedly true that much deeper plowing than is now practiced in most sections of the south is desirable.

No cultivated crop can make its best growth in a seed bed less than seven inches deep. Where soils are so thin that plowing to this depth will bring up a large quantity of raw subsoil the depth should be attained by plowing a little deeper each time instead of taking the full depth all at once. In this way the subsoil will have a chance to become weathered and incorporated with the surface soil.

Some advocates of deep plowing propose to go to the desired depth all at once. We are not prepared to say whether they are right or wrong. However, the safest plan is to try it on a small scale at first. Deep plowing is expensive and must show decided benefits if it is to be profitable. Let several join and purchase a plow for deep tilling and give it a good trial under fair conditions. This will be safe and not expensive. It is worth trying, and the experience will be of value to other farmers.

It would be a good thing if farmers trying new methods would make a practice of reporting results, whether profitable or not. One difficulty in deciding the merits of any practice is that the successful ones report, while those who fail do not.

## KNACK OF FEEDING MUST BE LEARNED

Long Established Custom Among Poultrymen to Feed Hens Wet Mash Every Day.

(BY OSCAR ERF.)

There is a knack in feeding hens that must be learned by experience. The hens must be well fed and yet should always be a little hungry. During the day they are not to be at any time satisfied, but in the evening they may be fed all they will clean up in half an hour. It is a long-established custom with poultrymen to feed hens a wet mash once a day. This may be fed in the morning or in the evening, according to convenience. Evening feeding is preferred by most people. Where meat and green food are well provided, the mash can be dropped out of the bill of fare entirely and its place supplied by a greater variety of grain food.

The method of feeding grain usually suggested for winter practice is to feed in straw or other litter. A place to scratch not only provides the much-needed exercise, but keeps the hens contented, warm and healthy. The finer the grain, the more often the feeding, and the deeper the litter, the greater will be the exercise the hen must take in finding her daily allowance of food. Large breeds and old hens must be forced to exercise more vigorously than smaller hens or pullets.

Examine the hens, and, if they are excessively fat, enforce more exercise. Leghorns are by nature active and restless and will take plenty of exercise if given half a chance. Comfort and freedom from disturbance of any sort are essential to the best results with laying hens.

## Dry Cleaning

Your favorite dress or re-dyeing your faded suit, and delivered to your door By Parcel Post Absolute satisfaction guaranteed. We pay charges. Postal card brings prices and tells how we do it.

Brosky's, French Cleaners, Detroit Cor. Woodward and Warren Aves. Established 50 years.

## ROY C. PARKS &amp; CO. Real Estate and Fire Insurance

List your business or stock of goods with us for quick sale. Nothing too large or too small. All propositions handled carefully, confidentially and with tact.

We are in a position to furnish land anywhere in the U. S. or Canada.

**Michigan Farm Lands a Specialty** We also have some very carefully selected city residence and vacant lot property for sale. Just before your insurance policy expires we would be pleased to write another policy for you so that you will be fully protected. Offices located at 1233 E. Superior St., Alma, Mich. Minneapolis, Minn. Radcliff, Iowa Des Moines, Iowa Huron, S. D.



W. A. RADFORD EDITOR

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 178 West Jackson boulevard, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

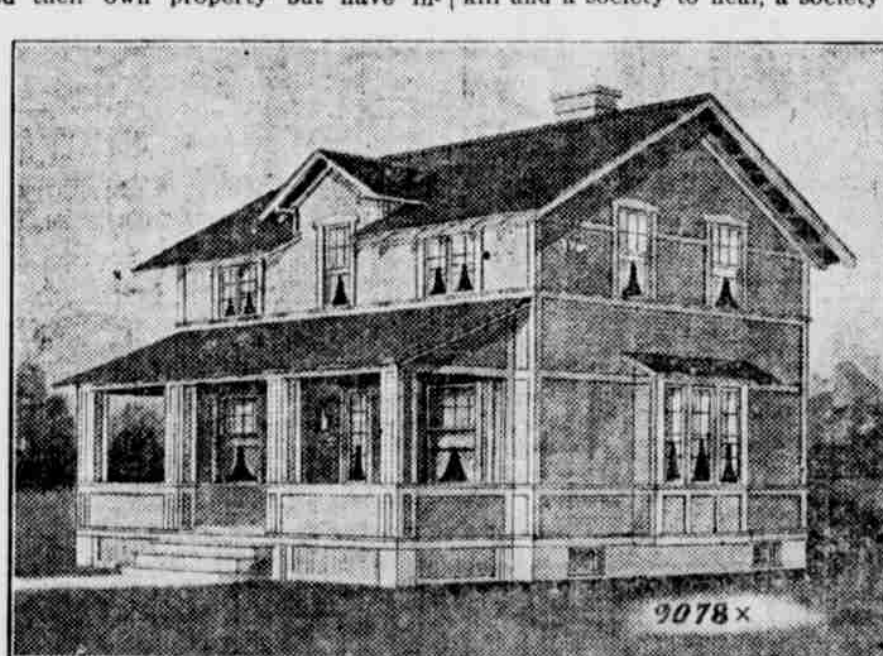
Some of the best houses in the lake shore suburbs north of Chicago are built after this plan. Sometimes the large bedroom upstairs is divided to make two rooms and occasionally other minor changes are made, but this arrangement of rooms usually is rather closely adhered to in houses of this style and size.

There is a hall in the center wide enough for a handsome open stair, but in this particular house you go upstairs backwards, that is, you go to the rear end of the hall and start up towards the front instead of going up from front to rear, as in the ordinary house. This brings the turn and the landing in the front end of the upper hall where, a certain floor space may be utilized to advantage that is usually a puzzle to an architect. You all know of houses where the headroom over the front stair is completely wasted, sometimes worse than wasted because it is impossible to dress it up to look right. For that reason this backward front stair is an improvement.

There also is an advantage in placing the big chimney at the rear of the hall. When the days are cold and dreary you get a nice bright cheerful glow from the grate fire emanating from what would otherwise be the darkest corner in the house, and this arrangement leaves the large living room free for the most artistic display of furniture. Such a fire place corner may be made into a very artistic lounging place and it offers a splendid wall space for a rather large set of book cases. Another advantage in putting the chimney well back is that you get the kitchen flue just where you want it, and the one chimney is sufficient for the heating plant, for the grate and for cooking purposes.

In selecting a wide house plan of this kind you must have a lot with at least fifty feet frontage. I have lately seen several mistakes where such houses have been built on narrower lots. The owners have not only spoiled their own property but have in-

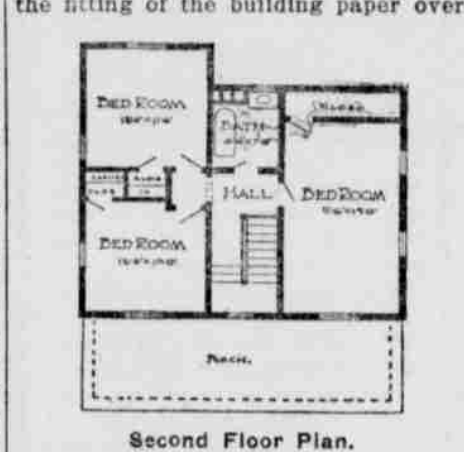
jured their neighbors. I would emphatically say if you haven't fifty feet of ground select a narrower house and get the necessary room by extending it further back. Where conditions are right, however, for a house of this kind it is almost certain to prove satisfactory.



It is a good-sized house, being 35 feet wide by 27 feet deep, and by this arrangement you get the floor space divided up into large rooms instead of having smaller rooms and more of them. In addition to the other advantages you get a very cozy dining room, pantry and kitchen connected as

follows: The kitchen is at the rear, fitted with one swinging door and one solid door that will shut tight when occasion requires it. The cellar stairs go down from the kitchen and is entirely separate and shut away from the main hall, a feature that a good many people particularly like.

The wide extension windows built out from the living room and dining room are new architectural features



the corners and around the joints at the edges of the window frames; and you must call to see the mason when he gets ready to do the plastering.

It is not a cheap house to build because, although it looks plain it will take considerable material and it requires everything of the best. A house of this size and shape built by unskilled hands is likely to look like a barn when finished. On the other hand when built by experts unhampered by inadequate appropriations it will be an ornament to the street and a credit to its owner.

## IS THE AGE OF "SOCIETIES"

For Every Purpose Under Heaven People Have Banded Themselves Together.

Who can deny that this is pre-eminently the age of combinations and "societies?" There is a society, with a capital S, for every purpose under the heaven. Yes, verily, a society to kill and a society to heal, a society to

mourn and a society to dance, a society for war and a society for peace, a society for noise and a society for the suppression of noise, a society for giving and, at last, a society for the preventing of giving.

Is it not almost time to pause in our mad career of organization and to ask ourselves: "What next? Whither and wherefore? Forsooth, can we not suppress superfluous noises without making so much noise about it? And is it absolutely necessary to pay useless dues in order to prevent useless giving?"

Fellow-sufferers, let us be up and doing! There is but one way out of this intolerable situation. Perhaps you have guessed it already. Let us organize one more society. This is to be the greatest, most far-reaching, and final achievement of this age of marvelous achievements. Let us form a society for the prevention and suppression of useless societies.

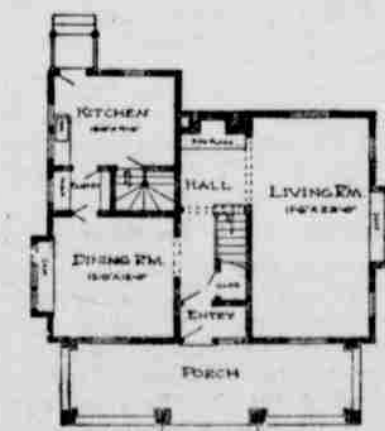
Henceforth let Spasms be the great battle cry of humanity! Then shall we live happily forever after. Selah!

**Mercenary Husband.** A society affair was to be given in which private theatricals were the most interesting feature.

Mrs. Van Clews, a stage-struck young society woman, was to appear and was, in consequence, very enthusiastic over the affair.

"Do you know, Wilfred," she said to her husband, "I scarcely know what to do. The part I am to take calls for me to appear in tights, and I don't like the idea of doing it. What do you suppose people will say?"

Wilfred gazed at his wife's figure in silence for a moment, and then said: "They will all say that I married you for your money."—Exchange.



First Floor Plan.

they should be by way of the pantry, fitted with one swinging door and one solid door that will shut tight when occasion requires it. The cellar stairs go down from the kitchen and is entirely separate and shut away from the main hall, a feature that a good many people particularly like.

## See Our Window Display

OF The Warner Corset

IT IS ALWAYS SOUGHT.

Style, Comfort, Material, and Fine Workmanship

Combine to make this corset the most desirable ever sold.

Prices Reasonable

Ranging from 50c to \$2.00

C. L. &amp; G. M. DELAVAN



Home Baking as an Art Carried to a Higher Degree

People will ever continue to use HOME BAKING as a standard



Test OUR baking by this standard and you will wonder how we SURPASS the work of the most expert home baker.

We have the facilities. Our shops are scrupulously clean. So are the people who work in them. We use only the choicest materials.

Try Our Home Made Bread

SMITH'S BAKERY AND NEWS STAND



Get More Eggs Now

when egg prices are high. Winter eggs cost no more than at other seasons, but they sell for more. Feed your layers a varied ration and include

**Pretty Poultry Regulator**

Heavy egg production is assured.

"Your money back if it fails."

In packages to suit your needs.

40c. 50c. \$1. 25-lb. Pail, \$2.50

160-page poultry book FREE

Get Fratts Profit-sharing Booklet.

ALMA FLOUR & FEED CO.



## PREVENT DISEASES OF GARDEN CROPS

Foundation of Success Next Year Will Depend Upon Pure Seed and Good Soil.

(By E. C. STAKMAN, Assistant in Pathology, Minnesota College of Agriculture.)

If the soil is made sanitary by disease control, a large annual loss in garden crops will be avoided when the seed is gathered from last year's crop is planted in the spring. It may be laid down as a principle that the foundation of success next year will depend upon the care which is given to keep the seed free from disease and to prevent the soil from becoming unsanitary.

One vegetable which is directly concerned is the potato. The tubers of the potato plant may be troubled with a number of diseases. In Minnesota, the potato scab and the internal brown rot must be contended with. Both diseases live in the soil and tubers, and it is necessary that the soil be free from the disease if next year's crop is to be a large one. If diseased seed or soil be used year after year, the yield of the sound potatoes becomes smaller and smaller.

Other common crops which are affected with disease in Minnesota are the bean, cabbage, onion and beet. Many of the diseases are so serious as to endanger the production of paying crops. Some of the seed may be diseased, and yet show no trace of disease. Bean anthracnose, bean bacterial blight and black rot of cabbage are among the diseases.

To prevent disease from obtaining a hold, spraying should be done whenever possible. If the soil is diseased, rotation of crops must be resorted to. Only by such attention can permanent success be assured.

**Butter Producing States.** The ten leading butter producing states are, in order named: Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, New York, Texas and Indiana.

## FREE BOOK

On the treatment of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Hogs, Poultry, Birds and Trained Animals, mailed free.

For Every Living Thing on the Farm Humphreys' Veterinary Specifics.

A. A. For FEVERS, Milk Fever, Lung Fever.

B. B. For SPRAINS, Lameness, Rheumatism.

C. C. For SORE THROAT, Epizootic, Distemper.

D. D. For WORMS, Bots, Grubs.

E. E. For COUGHS, Colds, Influenza.

F. F. For COLIC, Biliary, Diarrhea.

G. G. Prevents MISCARRIAGE.

H. H. For KIDNEY and Bladder disorders.

I. I. For SKIN DISEASES, Mange, Eruptions.

J. J. For BAD CONDITION, Indigestion.

60 cts. each bottle.

Veterinary Oil for Hoofs &c. \$1.00.

Stable Case, full outfit \$7.00.

At druggists or sent prepaid on receipt of price.

Humphreys' Homeo. Medicine Co., Cor. William and Ann Streets, New York.

We still have a good line of new rubbers at bargain prices and are receiving a new supply of second hand goods daily. Call and see what a fine stock we have on hand now. Berman Bros.

## Swift &amp; Company

will succeed

**Central Michigan Produce Company**  
Alma, Michigan

effective February 1st, 1913, assuring prompt returns and best prices consistent with current markets.

Capital Stock—\$75,000.00  
1912 Sales over—\$300,000.00  
Over 19,000 Stockholders

Over 300 Distributing Houses

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

## -W-O-O-D-

We have acquired a quantity of seasoned, well cut Rail wood, also

**Dry Beech and Maple**

Rail, per cord **\$2.00**

Beech and Maple **2.50**

**Cable Hardware Company**

Both Phones No. 51

## Just Received

Car load of Sash, Doors and Turned Work. It will pay you to see the quality of the goods and get our prices.

## Home Lumber &amp; Fuel Co.

Successor to the Lumber and Fuel Department of the Alma Grain & Lumber Co.

BELL PHONE 15 UNION PHONE 19  
ALMA, MICH.